Pulsed Higgs Field Amplification for Unique Matter Transportative Effects with Practical Application for Materials Purification

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Introduction

Building upon the success of the Higgs Field asymmetry theory promulgated in previous publications in which it was postulated that the conjunction of light and heavy elements within specific structures could generate unique and useful effects, sc. the expansion of the temporal footprint of the molecules, it may be possible to exploit these effect in other ways in order to achieve different effects.

Abstract

Methods for expanding the temporal footprint of molecules are generally reliant upon the conjunction of light and heavy elements. While these systems expand the range of times (fourth spatial dimension) which a molecule occupies, these molecules have as their positional center the present moment in time. However, if this footprint's width it variable, its central position should also be variable given the proper circumstances. The next logical question to ask is: What happens when a lightweight molecule interacts with a powerful, pulsed Higgs Field which "weighs it down" when it is not physically connected to a corresponding heavy element which is artificially lightened as in the case of BECs?

It stands to reason that in such a case, the molecule in question could become temporarily removed from our view as it would be propelled into our past. As our past consists principally of empty space filled with negatively charged neutrinos (i.e. all neutrinos are not, in fact, neutral but are weakly negative,) any such molecule could be expected to return, before long, to the time at which all of the other matter in the Universe sits due to a buoyancy-like effect. While it is not clear how much time would pass from the perspective of the molecule plunged into the immediate temporal past, what is clear is that while in transit, it would not be prone to gravitational effects from the Earth, Sun, or other gravitational sources. As such, the molecule could be expected to re-emerge in a different three-dimensional position in space than that from which is departed. This behavior does not truly cheat the laws of physics as the matter being transported experiences entropy while in transit (if the object being transported were a functioning chronometer, it could be used to measure the entropy it experienced) and because it is side-stepping the temporal-spatial position of the surrounding matter, there is nothing for it to "bump into."

While this has little application for predictive or causative applications (these have already been thoroughly covered in previous publications,) such an effect would have profound application for matter transport. Such an effect may offer

an explanation for quantum tunneling effects seen in both phonons and photons which appear to allow for small physical distances to be bridged instantaneously under specific circumstances.

Such effects have been repeatedly observed since as early as the 1990s and as in https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2490-7 but no entity has succeeded in explaining the behavior. In the above-linked article, it is not merely photons and phonons which are found to be able to tunnel through space, but whole atoms of rubidium. This type of observation is of sufficient profundity to merit intensive focus by the physics community but is being investigated by comparatively few researchers.

This author proposes that it is a net gain of Higgs Bosons which has the effect of enabling a whole atom to move backward, as if weighted down, in the temporal dimension, thus side-stepping the matter of which the barrier is composed and enabling a distance to be transited without any time having passed from the perspective of the observer. In this context, of course, we are speaking of time as a spatial dimension. As we are only able to view objects which are present at the same time frame that we, ourselves, occupy, if an atom leaps out of that range (it is important to understand that it is a range and not a single point in time) it would seemto disappear and then re-appear at a different point in space instantaneously. This author would argue that the energetic particle or atom would experience the passage of potentially non-trivial amounts of "time" (time as in entropy) while we experience no passage of time (entropy.) In other cases, we may perceive that some time has passed from the moment of disappearance to re-integration of the tunneled matter. Even when this is the case, the profound behavior remains that physical matter was able to skirt other physical matter by circumnavigating it in a fourth spatial dimension despite passing directly through its other three spatial coordinates.

This type of transportation is possible as a result of pulsed Higgs Fields, but the direction of tunneling can be expected to be influenced by the fact that the Earth is in motion both on its own axis as well as around the Sun. When an atom is subjected to an amplified Higgs Field of sufficient magnitude outside of the context of BECs (in which there is a tether to artificially lightweight heavy elements,) it ceases to be affected by gravity and while it retains angular momentum, that angular momentum may take it upward toward Earth's orbit or to a point deep in the ground. The distance covered may be measured in nanometers, but if a field of sufficient magnitude were used, the duration of the untethered travel could be sufficiently significant so as to enable physical materials to be transported over distances of hundreds or thousands of miles in the direction of prevailing angular momentum at the time of decoupling.

While there would be many technical challenges to overcome, including the generation of a field of sufficient intensity to achieve such an effect for a large object as well as methods for contention with asymmetries in the time (relative entropy) experienced by objects transported in this manner. For instance, what if one wished to deliver a satellite into orbit using this method? That would be

well and good save for the fact that the iron components might re-emerge in one position, the titanium components in another and the copper in some other location entirely. Pieces of the transported objects might accidentally become embedded within inorganic objects or, worse, within organic tissues, much as in the popular motion picture, The Philadelphia Experiment. As it would be difficult to anticipate the position of re-integration, particularly prior to this technology surpassing the experimental stage, individuals inside of laboratories as well as outside of them could potentially find themselves in harm's way. If this method of transportation results in objects not arriving intact, the usefulness of the approach may, indeed, be limited. If one's entire purpose in transporting matter using such a mechanism was to purposefully disintegrate mixed solids (such as unrefined ore) one physical element at a time, however, it may yet prove useful.

Given the high likelihood of varying elements and compounds being physically transported by different distances by pulses of identical strength, there would seem to be little hope of this being a practical mode of transportation for intact objects, animate or inanimate. *It would, however, be a highly useful mechanism for separating physical elements from one another and perhaps chemical compounds, as well.*

In the case of experiments heretofore demonstrating spatial tunneling of whole atoms, the atoms experiencing tunneling are generally propelled at high (but not relativistic) velocities toward stationary barriers. For a practical applications such as materials purification, it would be impractical to have to propel unrefined ore toward a barrier of any type a single atom at a time. A mechanism would be required to inject pulsed Higgs particles into masses of, for example, unrefined ore which would result in the deposition of its various components in physically disparate positions thereby mitigating the challenge associated with ore refinement to the simple act of collecting the pure element from a strategically positioned collection vessel which must, in a historical first, be positioned in such as way as to take into account the rotation of the Earth.

The question then becomes one of how best to generate Higgs Fields of sufficient magnitude to achieve the desired effect. In the case of Bose-Einstein Condensates, these fields are rendered asymmetrical, at least in part, by transport via the dynamics of the discrete magnetism of the electrons within those condensates.

As a general principle, heavier elements, given their greater number of protons and greater number of electrons, innately possess the strongest Higgs Fields. The closer the proximity of the element one wishes to bestow with an amplified Higgs Density to the source, the greater the extent of the transfer. BECs, which often consist of complex, extensively liganded molecules, must be either chilled or constrained physically in order to have the effect of temporal footprint widening.

Understanding why it is that both chilling a molecule and folding its liganded components together (either using nano-crawlspaces or through a pretzel-like

self-constriction) would have identical effects may shed some light upon how we might go about generating powerful artificial Higgs Fields which may be projected over greater distances at sufficient strengths to achieve the desired effects.

The answer to this question lies in the relationship between quantum magnetism and Higgs Bosons. It has already been established that quantum magnetism and quantum electrical energy directly and profoundly influence one another. Whereas quantum magnetism, as per previous publications, inverts the mass of neutrinos (useful for predictive applications,) it may also have the property of attracting and therefore conveying Higgs Bosons which ride in the wake of magnetons. Depending upon the relative angular momentum of the magnetons, these magnetons may act as a barrier which actively pushes H. Bosons out of the path of other matter thereby enabling that matter to retain its own Higgs characteristics. Alternatively, magnetons flow directly from a heavy element to a light element through pathways which do not require them to cut transversely across any magneton streams (even if that route is circuitous,) the comparatively powerful Higgs Field of a heavier element may be transposed upon a lightweight element, altering the temporal position of that element. At temperatures near absolute zero, quantum magnetism associated with the electrons in a potential condensate is entirely eliminated. In the absence of this magnetism, the Higgs content of the condensate equalizes and becomes the average of all of the constituent elements. Under ordinary circumstances, each atomic component of a compound would retain its own field density and the magnetism of the electrons of each atom would tend to form a sort of active barrier (behaving much like "air curtains" sometimes used at the entrances to businesses during the winter) which preclude or, at minimum, mitigate the extent to which melding of multiple fields occurs in standard chemical compounds.

In the case of complex compounds which are folded in on themselves such as Contortion-Constriction Induced Bose-Einstein Condensates, while the various electrons in the system continue to produce their own magnetism, this magnetism, rather than forming barriers between the component atoms, due to the specific configuration of the CCIBEC, act as a conveyor which conversely amplifies the flow of the bosons from the heavy to the lightweight elements.

Using this clue as a starting point, we can surmise that the two basic components needed for an artificial mechanism for usefully boosting Higgs Density in an element is collocation with what may be termed an *implosive magnetic field* featuring the interjection of a heavy element such as lead between the targeted material and the electromagnet used to project magnetism toward the targeted object. This configuration would carry Higgs from heavier elements into the material to be amplified in its Higgs Density. Such an effect has never been observed in nature, yet one would not expect to see it in nature given the unique combination of materials and powerful fields required to achieve it.

In this way, stationary matter could be caused to tunnel from one point to another despite beginning at a relative stationary velocity. Each constituent

component of material exposed to such a field could be expected to re-materialize in different spatial positions, thus providing a means of physically segregating various elements according to their *temporal buoyancy* which, although closely related to mass, is quite a different proposition than centrifugal separation.

Conclusion

It is difficult to predict without experimental results the nature and degree of differentiation which may be achieved through this method. In traditional buoyancy, the less something weighs compared to its surroundings, the more quickly it rebounds to the surface. Thus, my best hypothesis in this regard is that lightweight elements and compounds would cover the least three-dimensional spatial distance from the Point of Decoupling and heavier elements (such as a gold, platinum and palladium) would reintegrate a greater distance away from the Point of Decoupling. Platinum and palladium are good examples of elements which are frequently collocated and which are difficult to separate, however there are many other such examples. The cost-effectiveness of smelting is proportional to the concentration of rare earths in ore and as ore of increasingly low rare-earth content is being frequently resorted to, any method which decreases the cost of ore refinement represents a worthwhile investment.